

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

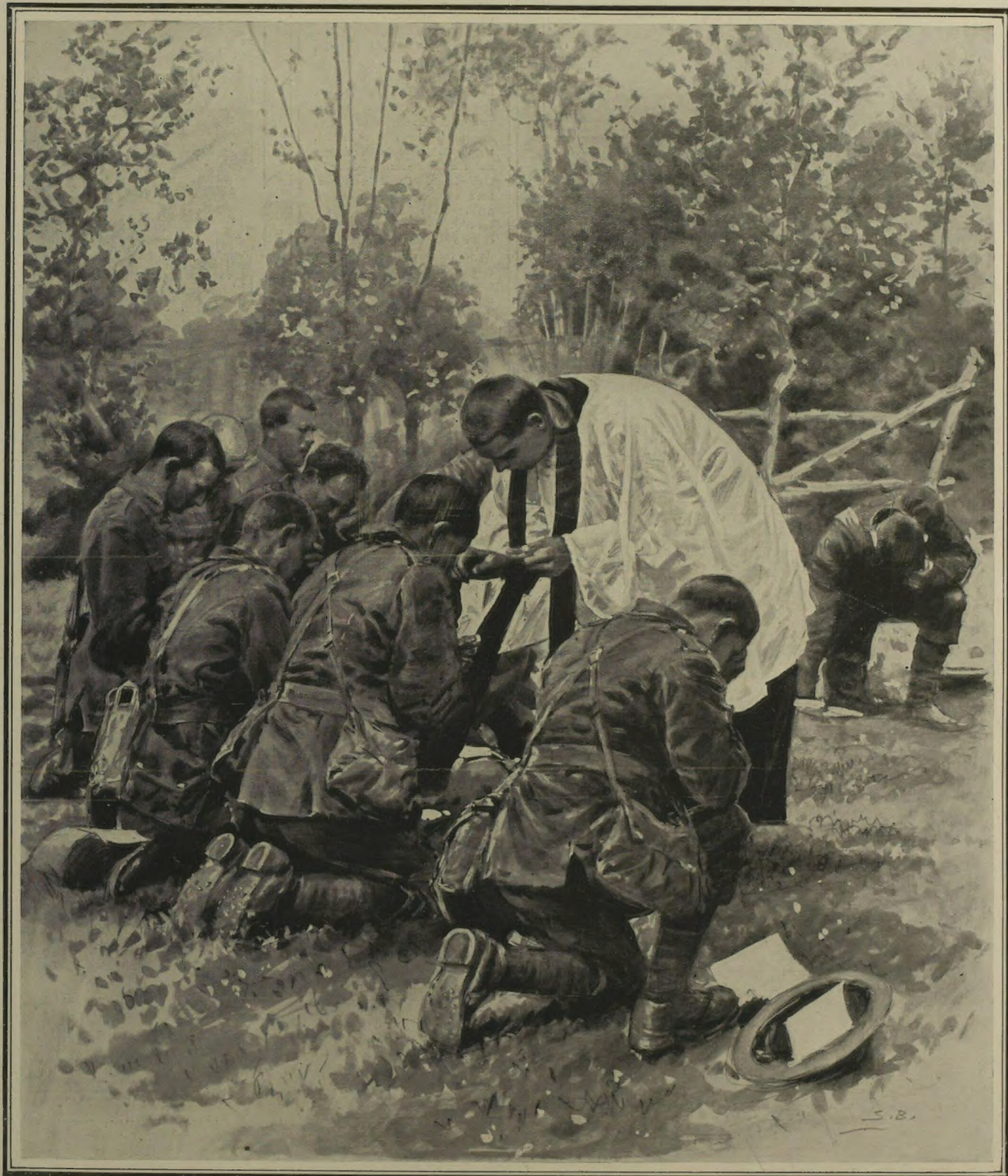
REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, AND TO CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND BY MAGAZINE POST

No. 4085. - VOL. CLI

SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, 1917.

SEVENPENCE.

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BEFORE BATTLE: A CELEBRATION OF HOLY COMMUNION BY A NEW ZEALAND CHAPLAIN IN A FIELD NEAR THE FIRING-LINE.

Holy Communion could hardly be celebrated under more solemn and moving conditions than those here illustrated, where soldiers close to the firing-line are receiving what may prove their last Sacrament. The work of an Army chaplain, too, is often perilous. It was stated recently by the Under-Secretary for War that 27 chaplains serving with the British Army in France have either been killed in action or have died of wounds or

disease, including 17 Church of England chaplains, 9 Roman Catholic, and 1 Methodist. The numbers of British Army chaplains serving abroad were given last March as Church of England, 1037; Presbyterian, 196; Roman Catholic, 518; Wesleyan, 157; United Board, 161; Welsh Calvinist, 6; and Jewish, 7. These figures, and those of the casualties quoted above, do not include the chaplains attached to the Overseas forces.

DRAWN BY S. BEGG, FROM A NEW ZEALAND OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPH.

WESTERN FRONT SNAPSHOTS: NEW ZEALANDERS AND CANADIANS.

Nos. 1, 4, 5, AND 6, NEW ZEALAND OFFICIAL PHOTOS; NOS. 2 AND 3, CANADIAN WAR RECORDS PHOTOS.



MAKING DISCOVERY PRACTICALLY IMPOSSIBLE FOR RECONNOITRING GERMAN AIRMEN: A FOLIAGE SCREEN OVER A NEW ZEALAND GUN-POSITION AND MAGAZINE.



WARILY WALKING TO HIS BULLET: A CANADIAN PICKING HIS WAY THROUGH THE REMAINS OF A BOMBARDED VILLAGE ALONG A "RAILWAY TRACK"



SHELLS BEING BROUGHT UP BY MAN-CARRIER: TAKING A SHORT CUT ACROSS VILLAGE WRECKAGE.



NEW ZEALANDER RESERVES BIVOUACKING IN A WOOD: A BATTALION QUARTERED IN THE SHADE OF A COPSE NEAR A BATTLEFIELD, USED AS A STORE-DEPÔT.



WANTONLY SHATTERED BY GERMAN SHELLS: THE INTERIOR OF AN ANCIENT VILLAGE CHURCH IN NORTHERN FRANCE.



"HINDENBEGGAR" AND HIS BLACK EYE GOT AT MESSINES! AN UNOFFICIAL CARTOONIST DECORATING THE WALLS OF A NEW ZEALAND OFFICERS' MESS.

A remarkably well-screened gun-position occupied by New Zealand artillerymen is shown in the first illustration, the bushy overhead anti-aircraft cover completely concealing the trench magazine, with its rows of stacked shells, within a few feet of the guns. The second illustration shows a Canadian making his way back to his billet through a village which has undergone severe shelling. The man is walking along a railway line, the under-supports of which appear to have shared the fate of most of the village houses.

The third illustration shows a Canadian gunner bringing up shells from a battery magazine. He is wearing the coat with shell-pockets used when supplies have to be brought up by man-carriers. A bivouac of New Zealanders in a wood, used as a store-depôt, near the front, forms the fourth illustration. The fifth shows the havoc caused in a French village church by wanton shelling by the Germans. In the last illustration a New Zealand officer is decorating the walls of a mess building with a caricature portrait of the Kaiser's generalissimo.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO ALDERSHOT: AT A CANADIAN CAMP.

PHOTOGRAPHS SUPPLIED BY C.N.



THROWING A PONTOON-BRIDGE ACROSS A STRETCH OF WATER: THE KING WATCHING CANADIAN ROYAL ENGINEERS "FORMING UP" THE LAST TWO SECTIONS OF THE BRIDGE.



ON THE BATTLEFIELD DURING AN ATTACK-DISPLAY: THE ROYAL PARTY WATCHING THE FIRST-LINE STORMING TROOPS ADVANCING IN EXTENDED ORDER BEHIND BARRAGE SHELL-FIRE.



AT THE FINAL ROADSIDE MARCH-PAST OF THE DIVISION: THE FIELD-KITCHEN SECTION OVENS PASSING BEFORE THE ROYAL PARTY AT THE SALUTING POINT, AS ON THE LINE OF MARCH.

One of the many interesting events of the royal visit to Aldershot in the fourth week of July was the inspection of a Canadian Division while undergoing training in the neighbourhood. The King and Queen, with Princess Mary and the Duke of Connaught, first made the round of the camps, and saw the men at drill, and at various field-exercises. Then they watched, at as close quarters as possible, an attack-display in force, and finally witnessed a roadside march-past of the Division. In the first illustration the King, with staff officers, is looking on at Canadian Royal Engineers throwing a pontoon-bridge across

a stretch of water. The last pontoon is seen being placed in position, while men carrying planks are hurrying up to lay the roadway on top of the longitudinal baulks, or "road-bearers," between the just-moored adjoining pontoons. In the second illustration the royal party are watching the men of an extended order first-line going forward to storm the enemy's trenches under cover of a barrage-fire, made with shells with dummy cases, so that no splinters are possible. The third illustration shows a field-kitchen section passing the saluting-point during the roadside march-past.

SIAM AT WAR WITH GERMANY AND AUSTRIA: SIAMESE TROOPS.



FIGHTING-MEN OF SIAM, WHICH HAS DECLARED HERSELF IN A STATE OF WAR WITH GERMANY AND AUSTRIA-HUNGARY: SIAMESE INFANTRY ON THE MARCH.



AKIN IN ORGANISATION TO OUR OLD VOLUNTEERS: A SECTION OF THE SIAMESE WILD-TIGER BOY SCOUTS.



MEN OF THE SIAMESE ARMY: DISMOUNTED CAVALRY ON A RAILWAY STATION PLATFORM.

It was announced from Bangkok on Sunday, July 22, that Siam had declared herself in a state of war with Germany and Austria-Hungary. She stated that her object was to uphold the sanctity of international rights against nations showing contempt for the principles of humanity and the rights of small States. The Germans and Austrians in Siam were arrested, and their businesses closed. Further, nine steamers were seized. The Siamese Army was remodelled completely quite lately. The most up-to-date

"Statesman's Year-Book" available gives the Siamese Army as of a peace strength of about 12,000; but there is universal liability to military service, on the European model. The total population of the country is rather over eight millions, and of these over four millions are males. It is evident, therefore, that the present military strength of Siam is of more significance than might at first appear. Our photographs were taken on the occasion of a recent tour made through his dominions by the King.

AUSTRIAN PRISONERS BLINDFOLDED ON LANDING

DRAWN BY H. W. KOERKOEK FROM A SKETCH BY JULIUS



AUSTRIAN PRISONERS WITH EYES BANDAGED WITH FIRST-AID BANDAGES FEELING THEIR WAY
THE GANGWAY TO FORM UP ON THE QUAY:

This drawing is after a sketch by Mr. Julius M. Price, one of the well-known war-artists and correspondents of "The Illustrated London News," who is now Official Artist with the Italian Army. "I witnessed this striking incident," he writes in a note appended to the drawing, "the other day. It conveys to my mind an eloquent impression of the thoroughness that is characteristic of the Italian military authorities. A batch of Austrian prisoners arrived *en route* for an internment camp. Before being brought out on the deck of the ship, they were all blindfolded—officers and men alike—and in this curious and helpless fashion were marched through the town to the railway station in charge of the inevitable Carabinieri.

AT AN ITALIAN PORT: AN UNUSUAL PRECAUTION.

M. PRICE, OFFICIAL ARTIST WITH THE ITALIAN ARMY.



IN "CHAIN" FORMATION ALONG THE DECK OF AN ITALIAN TRANSPORT, AND GOING DOWN
A MEASURE ADOPTED FOR SPECIAL REASONS.

Except for the sameness of colour and shape in the rags they were wearing, there was little left of the military in the appearance of the dejected, dishevelled crowd of men. The bandages over their eyes were the usual first-aid bandages all soldiers carry—which, therefore, came in very usefully for the purpose. I noticed two English officers watching the strange spectacle. It may be added by way of footnote that, as a rule, only bearers of flags of truce are blindfolded when passing within hostile lines, or camps close to the fighting front. To blindfold prisoners is a very exceptional measure, and is only done on rare occasions for some very special reason, as undoubtedly was the case here.—[Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.]

RUSSIAN AMAZONS: A FORCE THAT HAS LOST TWENTY KILLED.



AT MUSKETRY DRILL: A SQUAD OF RUSSIAN WOMEN SOLDIERS FIRING.



BORNE BY A RUSSIAN ADMIRAL'S DAUGHTER: THE FLAG OF THE WOMEN'S CONTINGENT.



UNIFORMED LIKE MEN AND ARMED WITH RIFLE AND BAYONET: RUSSIAN WOMEN AND THEIR O.C.



WOUNDED IN THE RECENT FIGHTING: MADAME BOTCHKAREVA, COMMANDANT OF THE RUSSIAN WOMEN'S CONTINGENT.



WELL DRILLED: A SQUAD OF THE RUSSIAN WOMEN'S CONTINGENT.



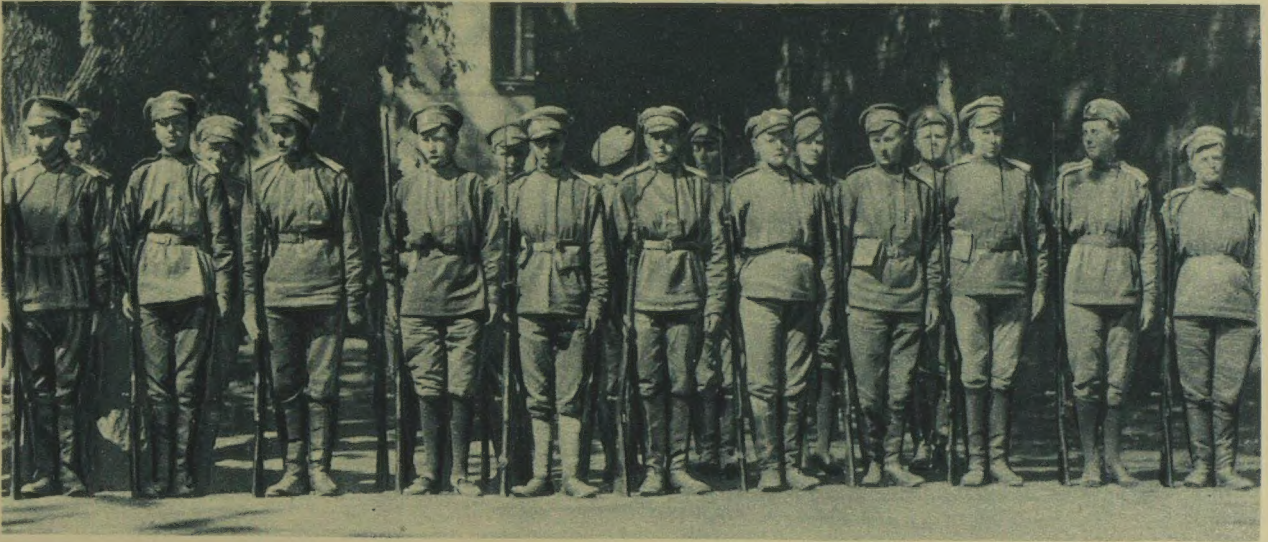
RUSSIAN GIRLS AS SOLDIERS: TYPES OF THE WOMEN'S CONTINGENT.

At a time when part of the Russian Army, under the misguiding influence of agitators, was showing a disinclination to continue the war, a band of patriotic women set a fine example by forming themselves into an armed force to go to the front. A Reuter message from Petrograd of July 4 stated: "The colours of the Petrograd Women's Contingent were blessed to-day in the square of St. Isaac's Cathedral. The colours of the Contingent are of light gold, with black lettering and a cross in the centre, with the name of Mme. Botchkareva, the Commandant, in one of the corners. The first detachment consisted of

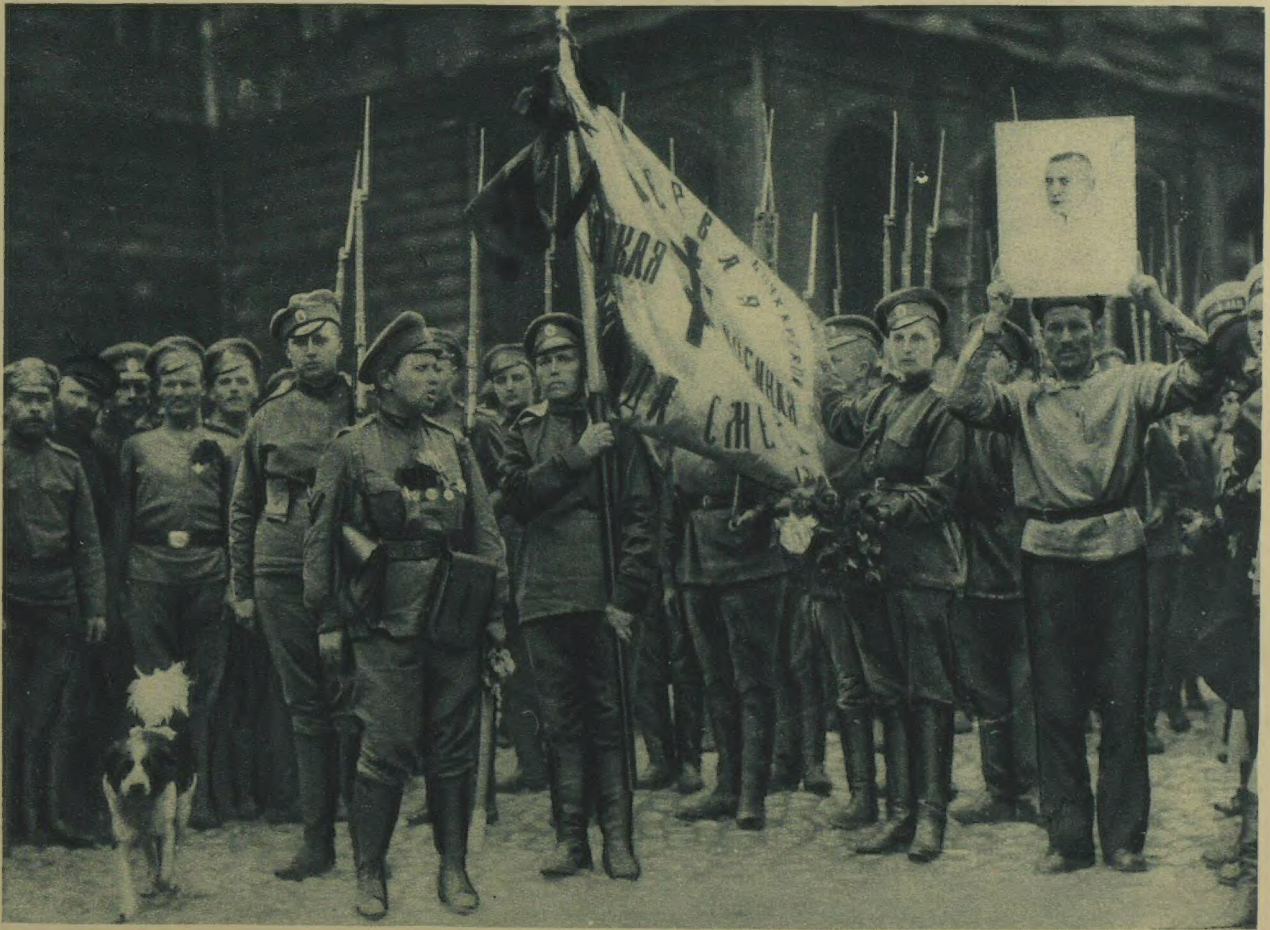
over 200 women and girls, with hair cropped, and with full men's uniform and rifles. The Don Cossacks, cavalry, and specially selected sailors acted as a guard of honour. Subsequently the procession passed along the Nevsky Prospect. . . . The women volunteers of all classes stood four-deep on one side of the square, headed by their commander, Mme. Botchkareva, who has already won two St. George's Crosses for signal bravery at the front, where she has led more than one desperate enterprise. Several other members of the Contingent have also been decorated with the St. George's Cross. Among the

(Continued opposite.)

"THE GREATEST THING . . . SINCE JOAN OF ARC": WARRIOR WOMEN.



HEROINES OF RUSSIA: SOME OF THE CONTINGENT OF 200 WOMEN THAT SUFFERED 150 CASUALTIES (INCLUDING 20 KILLED) AT SMORGON AND KREVO, AND TOOK 100 PRISONERS



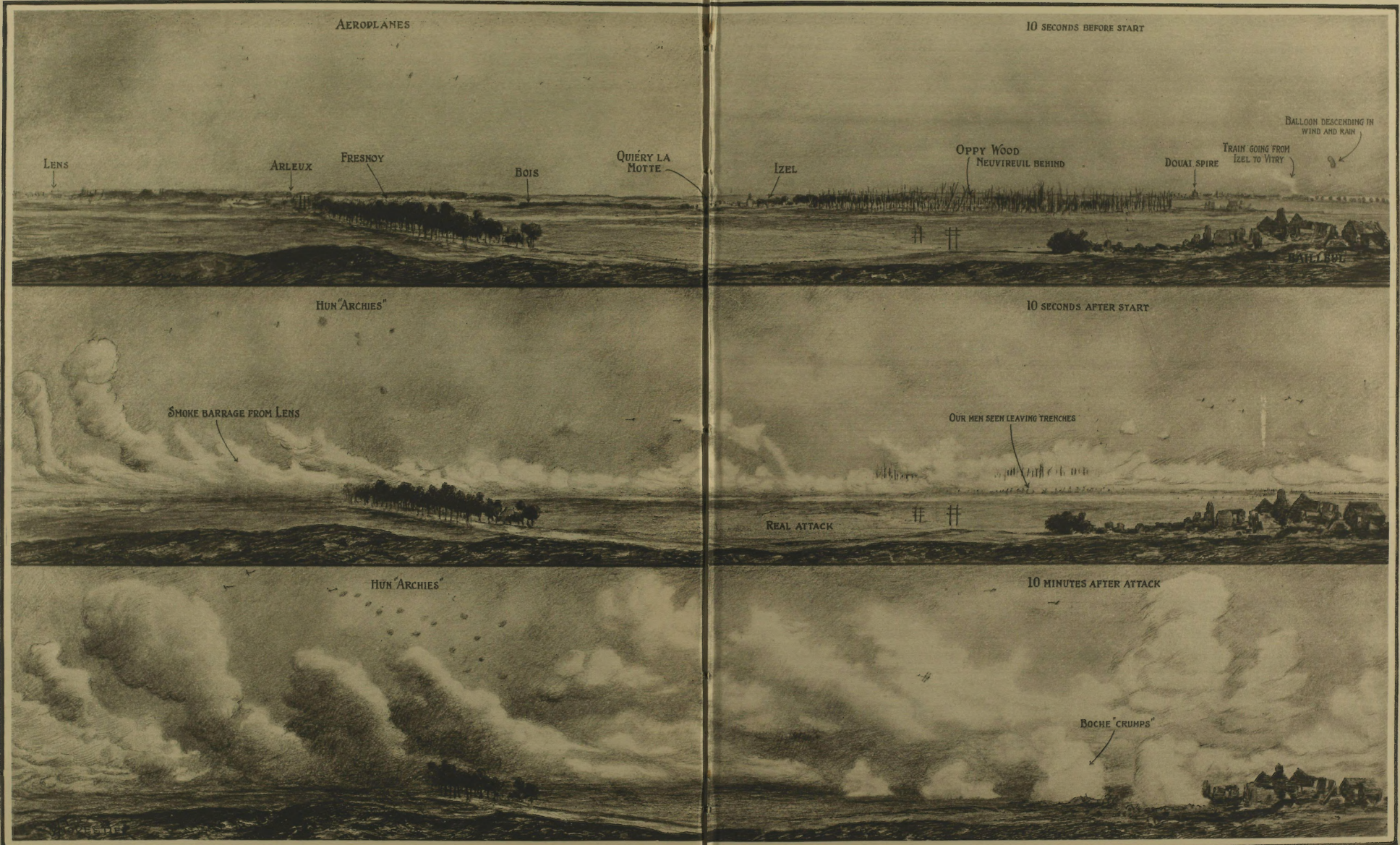
WITH A PORTRAIT OF KERENSKY AND MEN OF THE GUARD OF HONOUR: THE COLOURS OF THE WOMEN'S CONTINGENT BLESSED IN ST. ISAAC'S CATHEDRAL.

Continued.
women's banners were two bearing the inscriptions: "Death is better than Shame," and "Women, do not give your hands to traitors." The Cossacks and M. Kerensky's portrait shared the cheering along the line of route." A portrait of M. Kerensky is seen above. A Reuter message of July 27 stated that, in the fighting on the Smorgon and Krevo front, "only about 50 out of 200 women in the battalion were unscathed. Twenty were killed and 8 taken prisoners, the remainder being either seriously or slightly wounded." The women took 100 prisoners (including 2 officers), who were intensely chagrined on

learning the sex of their captors. Mr. Alexander M. Thompson, writing from Petrograd on July 25, said: "Now women have offered to train a crew for a battle-ship, and Kerensky has accepted." Mrs. Pankhurst, who was present at the blessing of the colours, has described the movement as "the greatest thing in history since Joan of Arc." Mme. Botchkareva is a Siberian peasant whose husband was killed in the war. Having obtained permission to take his place, she joined the regiment at the front, and saw fighting before she formed the women's battalion.

A BATTLE IN A THUNDERSTORM: A BRITISH ASSAULT—THREE NOTABLE PHASES OF THE FIRST TEN MINUTES.

DRAWN BY A. FORESTIER FROM MATERIAL SUPPLIED BY AN EYE-WITNESS.



"WEIRD MINGLING OF STORM AND ARTILLERY": THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE BRITISH ATTACK ON OPPI WOOD—THREE SUCCESSIVE PHASES OF THE SCENE.

The above three drawings illustrate the opening of the Battle of Oppy, south of Lens. The top one shows the battlefield ten seconds before the start; the middle one, ten seconds after; and the lower one, ten minutes after. Rain began thirty seconds before the commencement of the assault; ten seconds after the assault had begun it was pouring and Oppy Wood was shrouded in smoke. Ten minutes later everything was obscured by smoke and rain. Mr. Philip Gibbs has vividly described the scene. "I saw the beginning of the battle," he writes, "and watched the frightful gun-fire until darkness and great banks of smoke blotted out this vision of the mining cities, in which men were fighting through bursting shells. That beginning was a terrifying sight, and a sense of the enormous tragedy of the world in conflict overwhelmed one's soul, because of the strange atmospheric effects and that most weird mingling of storm and artillery, as though the gods were angry and stirred to reveal the eternal forces of their own thunderbolts above this human strife. . . . Huge shells from our heavy howitzers, now away

behind us, passed overhead. I watched them burst, raising volumes of ruddy smoke in Avion and Lens. . . . In the still air there was the drone of many engines. The darkening sky was full of black specks, which were British aeroplanes flying out on reconnaissance. German shrapnel puffed about their wings, bursting with little glints of flame, but they flew on. A German sausage-balloon staring over our battlefield took fright and waddled down to earth. . . . A long, rolling thunderclap shook all the sky, and flashes of lightning zigzagged over the Vimy Ridge. The sky opened, and a storm of rain swept down fiercely. . . . Perhaps it [the battle] had been postponed? As the thought was uttered, the battle began. . . . The men were drenched to the skin as soon as they started. . . . The attack at Oppy in the South was a successful advance by Warwickshire lads and other English troops, who followed a great barrage into the enemy's front-trench system, and captured all those of the garrison who were not quick enough to escape."—(Drawings Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.)

"JUST IMAGINE HOW THEY'LL GREET ME!" THE LEAVE TRAIN—CHEERY BRITISH SOLDIERS BOUND FOR "BLIGHTY."

DRAWN BY S. BEGG FROM SKETCH BY AN EYE-WITNESS.



"I'LL SEE MY SWEETHEART, FLO, AND FRIENDS I USED TO KNOW": A HAPPY CROWD OF BRITISH SOLDIERS IN A FRENCH TRAIN, HOMEWARD BOUND FROM THE FRONT.

As may well be imagined, the spirits of men going home on leave from the front are of the highest. A cheery crowd of such men is seen in our drawing, travelling in a French train that is carrying them to the coast on their homeward journey "back to Blighty." There is a general atmosphere of happiness and contentment, not unmixed with jubilation. Some are enjoying their freedom quietly, smoking, chatting, playing cards, or consuming ginger beer. Among the more demonstrative souls their feelings

find expression in topical songs accompanied by the strains of a mouth-organ. On this particular occasion, we are able to state "from information received," the favourite item—and a very appropriate one—was the popular song containing the words—"I'll see my sweetheart, Flo; And friends I used to know. They'll be right there to meet me; Just imagine how they'll greet me, When I get back . . .". [Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.]

A GERMAN INVENTION USED AGAINST GERMANS BY THE

PHOTOGRAPH BY



SHOWING GERMAN SOLDIERS AMID THE FUMES: AN EMISSION OF ASPHYXIATING

When the Germans introduced the use of asphyxiating gas into modern warfare, at Ypres, they perhaps did not realise to what extent this deadly chemical weapon would be used against them. As Lord Kitchener pointed out at the time, it was vitally necessary that the troops of the Allies should not remain at a disadvantage in this respect. Since that day, both the British and French Armies have been provided with the requisite apparatus for paying the Germans back in their own coin. It will be remembered that the King, during his recent visit to the

FRENCH: ENEMY TROOPS IN GAS AND SMOKE CLOUDS.

ILLUSTRATIONS BUREAU.



GAS AND SMOKE CLOUDS BY FRENCH ENGINEERS ON THE CHAMPAGNE FRONT.

front, watched a display of the methods employed in gas and liquid-fire attacks by British troops. The French are never behindhand in anything connected with science, and their Engineers also have brought into action gas and flame-projectors, which they use against the Germans with very powerful effect. On the occasion here illustrated, the attack took place on the Champagne front. In the background the shadowy figures of masked German soldiers can be seen amid the fumes, and further to the right, other men's heads are showing above the top of a ridge.

THE U.S. ARMY IN TRAINING: AT HOME CAMPS OF INSTRUCTION.

PHOTOGRAPHS 1, 4, AND 5 SUPPLIED BY TONKAI



BOMB-THROWING, AS FROM THE BOTTOM OF A TRENCH, OVER A ROPE STRETCHED TO REPRESENT THE HEIGHT OF THE TRENCH-CREST: A CLASS UNDER INSTRUCTION.



WITH THE HARVARD O.T.C. REGIMENT: DURING A FIELD DAY, THE COLONEL AND COLONEL AZAN, OF THE FRENCH MILITARY MISSION



WITH THE HARVARD O.T.C. REGIMENT: OFFICER-STUDENTS AT WORK TRENCH-MAKING UNDER INSPECTION OF A CAPTAIN OF THE U.S.A. AND COLONEL AZAN



OFFICER-STUDENTS AT FORT MYER CAMP, VIRGINIA, AT BAYONET-FIGHTING PRACTICE: ATTACKING A DUMMY AS IN HAND-TO-HAND FIGHT IN THE OPEN.



OFFICER-STUDENTS AT FORT MYER CAMP, VIRGINIA, AT BAYONET-FIGHTING PRACTICE: ATTACKING A DUMMY REPRESENTING AN ENEMY IN A TRENCH.

According to the latest published information, five immense camps and extensive cantonments have been established in the United States for the training of officers and men. The photographs on this page were taken at certain of these. In the first illustration a class is seen while undergoing preliminary instruction in bomb-throwing. A rope is seen stretched between the upright frames to represent the height of a trench-parapet for men in the trench, which the bombs must clear. In the second, the Harvard regiment of

officer-students of the American O.T.C. are seen grouped during a field-day, while the Colonel, standing in the centre, with Colonel Paul Azan, chief of the French Military Mission in America, is criticising the day's work on the scene of action. In the third illustration Captain Cordier, of the U.S. Army, and Colonel Azan are inspecting officer-students at work trench-making. The fourth and fifth illustrations show officer-students at a large training camp in Virginia during bayonet-fighting instruction attacking dummies

THE U.S. ARMY IN TRAINING: AT CAMPS IN ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

PHOTOGRAPHS SUPPLIED BY C.N. AND FRENCH OFFICIAL PHOTOS



U.S.A. SOLDIERS INSPECTED BY THE KING NEAR ALDERSHOT: HIS MAJESTY INTERESTED IN THE BREECH-MECHANISM OF A MAN'S RIFLE.



THE AMERICAN ARMY LONG CYLINDRICAL WATER-CARRIER, WITH ITS SHOULDER-POLE: ORDERLIES DRAWING WATER.



IN AN AMERICAN TRAINING CAMP IN FRANCE: EVERY-DAY ROUTINE—MEN PARADED IN OPEN RANKS HAVING THEIR RIFLE BREECH BOLT-ACTION INSPECTED.



IN AN AMERICAN TRAINING CAMP IN FRANCE: A U.S.A. PRIVATE'S MARCHING EQUIPMENT AND KIT—BACK VIEW, SHOWING KNAPSACK, OVERCOAT, ETC.

On July 28, during the royal visit to Aldershot, the King went to a large training centre in the command where there is a camp of the American Railway Engineer Corps. The U.S. troops were paraded along three sides of a square, and were closely inspected by his Majesty, who took great interest in their arms and equipment. After the inspection, the King made a brief address welcoming their presence in this country, and witnessed a march-past with the regimental and national flags. The King is seen in the upper

left-hand illustration looking at the rifle-firing mechanism. The adjoining illustration shows American camp-orderlies in France with the long cylindrical water-carriers, or buckets, used in the U.S.A. service. The buckets are carried, two at a time, slung at either end of the pole by the loops. U.S.A. soldiers at a camp in France are shown in the third illustration having the breech-bolt action of their rifles inspected. The fourth illustration gives a back view of the field kit carried on service.

BLOWING UP GERMAN SEA-MINES: SCENES ON THE PALESTINE COAST.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY TOPICAL.



INCIDENTS OF THE COAST ADVANCE IN PALESTINE: GERMAN MINES, WASHED UP BY THE SEA,
DESTROYED BY ANZAC ENGINEERS.

These photographs illustrate an incidental duty that occasionally has had to be performed by engineers of the Anzac forces operating in Palestine; that is, the destruction of German sea-mines that have drifted on shore. Three of the photographs show the actual explosion of some mines; in the fourth, some officers are seen calmly resting against two of the mines, while some of their men stand by. The latest news from the Palestine front at the moment of writing, is given in a statement by the War Office, which says:

"Our artillery fire has caused considerable loss to enemy working-parties, while our cavalry and infantry patrols have had several successful minor encounters with enemy detachments. On the 27th inst. (July) some of our mounted troops surprised an enemy post, killing one Turkish officer. During the night of the 27th-28th, we successfully raided enemy trenches on the outskirts of Gaza, killing about twenty Turks. One of our raiding party was killed."

CAMOUFLAGE FOR MEN AND GUNS: CONCEALMENT IN EAST AFRICA.



IN HEAD-DRESSES SUGGESTING THOSE OF THE AMERICAN REDSKINS: NORTHERN RHODESIA POLICE WEARING REEDS ROUND THEIR HATS, FOR CONCEALMENT.



GERMAN CAMOUFLAGE FOR HIDING A MACHINE-GUN: THE SHIELD OF THE PIECE COVERED OVER WITH REEDS AS ITS CAPTORS FOUND IT.



A BRITISH ASKARI WEARING A GRASS HAT, FOR BETTER CONCEALMENT DURING ACTION ACROSS THE OPEN "VELDT"—WITH A PARTIALLY DAMAGED GERMAN 6-CM. GUN, ONE OF THE K.A.R.'S TROPHIES.



ANOTHER SPECIMEN OF GERMAN CAMOUFLAGE: A CAPTURED 4.1 HOWITZER WITH REMAINS OF ITS REED AND GRASS SCREEN ROUND THE GUN-PIT.



BRITISH ARTILLERYMEN'S CAMOUFLAGE: THE BRITISH GUN WHICH PUT THE GERMAN PIECE (SEEN IN No. 3) OUT OF ACTION, UNDER ITS GRASS SCREEN.

The art of *camouflage*, or artificial concealment by nature-methods, is systematically employed by both sides all over the war-area. As will be remembered, the King was shown Western Front methods during his recent visit. Here we have some *camouflage* methods employed in German East Africa. In the upper left-hand photograph are some of our Northern Rhodesia Police—who form a semi-military body, and have seen hard fighting in the war—with reeds stuck round their caps, to render them inconspicuous in moving through high grass or swamp reed-beds. The adjoining photograph shows a matted reed-screen over a German machine-gun's shield. In the third photograph

(across the page), is seen one of our Askaris—the term is applied indifferently to both British and enemy native tribal levies—with a *camouflage* hat of grass. He is with a German gun, with damaged shield, taken by the King's African Rifles. The fourth photograph shows a German howitzer, taken by Colonel Murray's column, still in its pit. Remains of the foliage and grass, German *camouflage* material which was used to hide the gun, can be seen in and round the pit. The right-hand bottom photograph shows a British gun, under its grass *camouflage* covering, which put a German piece out of action.

